







THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.  
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1864.

Sherman's Land Warrants.

It seems that Yankee General SHERMAN proposed to issue warrants for the lands of the people of Georgia, whom he intended to dispossess. Whether he actually did issue any of them we cannot say, or whether the Yankee Government has yet issued any we are in ignorance. That they mean to confiscate and dispose of the lands and other property of the citizens of the South, when they get the power, is absolutely certain. Upon the whole, however, although SHERMAN may give warrants for confiscated lands in Upper Georgia, it is hardly probable that he will be able to put any of the grants in possession. SHERMAN is certainly in a more critical position than any other Yankee leader has occupied since the war commenced.

He is 120 miles from his nearest depot of supplies; some three or four hundred miles from the genuine Confederate States, and of course that far "from safety and from succor." He is forced to face a bare, disciplined force, commanded by a cool and wary, yet energetic and determined commander. Twenty thousand Confederate horsemen are in his rear, cutting off his supplies and menacing his retreat. He must whip JOHNSTON or fall. He has arrived at that position where he can no longer depend upon flanking. We agree with the Columbus Ga. *Times* in thinking that he is in a hard fix, and were he other than he is we could almost compassionate him. But he is a keen, shrewd, heartless despot, and we could rejoice over his misfortune with double gusto.

Our Columbus contemporary thinks that "were he to repeat the madness it is too late to profit him; were he to decide the gage of battle and conclude to return to Chattanooga, he could never get there." We trust that this may be true. What we have heard of the conduct of SHERMAN's forces in Mississippi renders us wholly unable to cherish any feelings towards them save those of personal detestation. It would gratify us to know that every man of them had perished in Northern Georgia, not as Federal soldiers, but as criminals—thieves, belligerents, murderers. Private letters from Mississippi, which we have been permitted to see, have given such accurate details of the conduct of SHERMAN and his army as would make any man's blood boil. We wish SHERMAN and his marauders a bloody deliverance from Georgia and from this world at the same time. Where they go afterwards we don't care to enquire. SHERMAN, if he does fall back, will not be allowed to conduct his retreat to Chattanooga as easily as he did that to Vicksburg, nor is it probable that when he gets there he will be able to stay. We would like to see the redoubtful raider share the fate of the impudent General from Boston, N. P. BANKS, who is rather to be regarded as an unhappy man." PHARAOH (the invader of banks of that class now called faro for short, and sometimes euphemistically styled "Ye Tyg") THIRSAH lost his boats on the Red Sea—BANKS lost his in the Red River, which completes the destruction of Pharaoh Banks.

Two Forgeries.

The Richmond *Dispatch* raises a point which appears to be very well taken. This is:—The *World and Journal of Commerce*, newspaper of the city of New York, were suppressed for publishing a forged document purporting to be a proclamation of President Lincoln. On the other hand, Secretary SEWARD sent a forged report of Mr. MALLORY, Confederate Secretary of the Navy, to ADAMS, LINCOLN'S Minister in London, and directed him to hand it to Lord RUSSELL, which he did, and it was even admitted to in Parliament by an officer of the British government.

Now this forgery was more herefaced and more audacious than the other. The MALLORY forgery purported to be addressed to Mr. BARBOCK, speaker of the House of Representatives. SEWARD knew Mr. BARBOCK well, and has a son that *has* and *had* been such a man as BARBOCK—Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives; and he further knows that the Secretary of the Navy reports to the President and not to the Speaker of the House. SEWARD ought to have known that this thing was a forgery. Why has he not been treated like the New York journalists? He lent himself, with his eyes open, to the disgraceful business of giving currency to a base-faced forgery, and worse, of using his position to impose it, through a diplomatic agent, upon the officials of a foreign government, and even when forced to acknowledge the forgery, he simply says that it originated with a New York paper. Why has nothing been done with that paper?

A little reflection upon these things will hardly contribute to the elevation of Yankee character at home or abroad, so far as that character depends upon the action of high officials in the Yankee Government.

THOMAS DIXON, a young man, a native of this place, was arrested at Myrtle Grove Sound a day or two ago, and has been lodged in the Military Prison here on the charge, we believe, of being a spy. Dixie left the Sound in December last, in company with two others, and went on board the Yankee gunboat Florida—one of the blocking vessels off our coast. He states that he then went to Newbern, where he remained until a short time since, when he came through the lines, and reached this place. Another young man named J. MILLS, a member of the 10th N. C. Battalion, who had deserted some time since, was also arrested. It is said that they were preparing to go out to the blockading vessel when they were taken up.

The RICHMOND *Advertiser* received since our last, throw but little additional light upon the situation, so far as the immediate vicinity of that city is concerned.

We may say, however, that for the present, at least, the movement upon Richmond by way of the Southside may be regarded as virtually an end, and that GRANT's base is at last and positively established at the White House. All the subsidiary, co-operating attacks under Birney on the Southside, Skidoo in the Valley, AVIENNE in Southwestern Virginia, together with raiders innumerable, have "fizzled out," and come to nothing.

GRANT is in McCLELLAN's tracks, and has succumbed to his genius by copying his plan. If he does so with the modification of more direct fighting and more formidable attacks, so much the better. The Chickahominy will consume him so much the faster—that is all. We think GRANT will adopt this active line of policy. It is his nature to keep not only "pegging away" but pitching in, and we should expect to hear of him "pitching in" at any time if he could get his men up to the scratch or persuade himself to risk another direct attack, which he would be chary of doing since the battle of Spottsylvania Court House.

We regretted to hear yesterday afternoon that a private dispatch had been received here stating that Col. A. D. MOORE, of the 66th Regiment N. C. T., had been killed about noon yesterday. Col. MOORE was one of our ablest and most gallant young officers.

MR. MEMMINGER's new financial scheme is well worthy the attention of every business man in the country. As it now stands revealed in the law proposed to be enacted in accordance with it, its practicability may be doubted. Still we think it likely that some such law will be passed, and it would be as well for every prudent man to trim his sails to suit the approaching change of wind. See in another column.

For some reason we are for two days without mail from Richmond, our latest letter or newspaper dates from that city not coming down later than Monday the 30th ult.

The Road is not in possession of the enemy, for the telephone line is working through, and the difficulty does not seem to be with the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the trains on which road arrived both yesterday and the day before at their accustomed hour, although strangely enough, yesterday's train brought no papers from Raleigh, a circumstance which can hardly be looked upon as a positive loss, since all our people turn seriously for news from the battle field and few take much interest in the political squabbles which seem to occupy so much of the attention of our contemporaries at the State capital.

As the majority of Butler's forces, having accomplished "one grand failure" on the south side of Richmond, are understood to have gone round to the York River, and to have joined Grant by that route, we take it for granted that the body of Beauregard's forces either have joined or will soon join Lee. Some of the telegraphs mention Breckinridge in connection with the contests near Richmond. This rather puzzles us, since we thought that Breckinridge was in the valley—he certainly was there at the last previous account.—*Daily Journal*, 3d inst.

It is generally supposed that George B. McCLELLAN is one of the best satisfied men in all the North. Reviled and deplored from his command—his plans sneered at and thrown aside, he has simply had to bide his time, and the revolving wheel of events has brought him his revenge and his vindication. GRANT, "the coming man," "the man on horseback," the man of vast conceptions, original ideas and indomitable perseverance, has at length been compelled to fall into the track and follow the example of the "little Napoleon," whose base and line of operations he has been forced to adopt.

It may be that he will push things more vigorously and less cautiously than his predecessor, but this is just what we suppose General LEE would like. The harder GRANT butts his head against the entrenchments of Richmond, the sooner will he succeed in getting the brains knocked out of his army and the lives out of his men. It looks indeed as though he was determined to play into LEE's hands, and do what that able and astute leader wishes him to do. The more vigorous his assaults the better, and we look for such assaults soon and often. If he has made up his mind to get into Richmond by the 4th of July, as he is said to have done, he must work hard. He cares little or nothing for the lives of his men it is true, but if he sacrifices them for no result, it can hardly help him to the attainment of his ultimate object, for as surely as dead men tell tails, so surely do they fight no battles and take no cities.

On last Thursday morning about 3½ o'clock, the steamship *Georgiana McCall* on her first trip from Nassau to this port got ashore below Fort Caswell, while attempting to come by the western channel. The Yankees boarded her, taking some thirty prisoners, including all the officers. Some 13 of the crew had escaped in a boat, which was stow on reaching shore and was therefore unable to return and bring others off.

Before the Yankees left they fired the steamer. I would see that when they first boarded her, Mr. THOS K. DIXON, the pilot, and the cook who name we do not know, concealed themselves and thus escaped capture.

After the Yankees had fired the steamer and left her, two men were observed on board. They were haled by some on shore, and told to put out the fire, which they did.

A boat having been procured from Fort Caswell, the steamer was boarded by a party, probably of the Coast Guards, commanded by Captain GALLOWAY. Mr. DIXON, the pilot, was found lying insensible, with three gashes in his head. He died in 20 minutes after being found. The cook's statement, as we learn, is that Mr. DIXON well and truly had a son that *has* and *had* been captured.

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Mr. DIXON is known to have had a gold watch and some money on his person. Both money and watch were gone, and his pockets were turned inside out.

The cook has been arrested, but we do not know whether anything further has been discovered.

Mr. DIXON had been a pilot here for a number of years, and had made several trips since the commencement of the blockade.

The late Capt. RALPH—the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says that news has been received in that city that our iron clad Raleigh broke in two on the way below Wilmington. A Wilmington correspondent stated the same a few days since. We suppose the news at the time and would like to know if it has not been made public by other papers.

*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.* Some papers and some correspondents would publish anything, we think. It is perfectly folly for us here to try to keep anything back. The "correspondent" has grown to be an institution.

The question is frequently asked of us why it is that depositaries at other points seem to be supplied with funds, while there are none here. At Petersburg the troops and others have been paid off. At Columbia and Charleston, the disbursing officers pay off, partly, as we are told in new fives. Here the smallest bill at the depository is \$500, and the disbursing officers apportion the sum to the various companies in the proportion of 100 to 1.

We do not know exactly why this is so, and therefore content ourselves with stating it, trusting that some satisfactory answer may be elicited or that the existing difficulty may soon be removed.

How BOYS CAN FIGHT.—The Virginia papers, in their accounts of General Breckinridge's late victory at New Market, speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the gallantry and efficiency of the Cadets of the Virginia Military Institute. In that battle nothing could exceed the precision and beauty of their evolutions, even under fire. In the charge they made not a step was lost, nor their line the least broken or irregular, and when they fired, the explosion from their guns was so near simultaneous, that it seemed like a single report. They were led by the gallant Major SHAW, and the rank and file, who were spectators of the scene, that made the very heaven ring. Major O'NEY says there was never a better exhibition of the effect of drill and discipline than that given by the Cadets, and it had a fine effect on the army. General Breckinridge complimented the boys very highly for their valor and good conduct, which contributed so much to the good fortune of the day.

GERMAN BOOKS.—An exchange has the following remarks on the peculiarities of the German language and literature:

We often have to express our admiration of what is German. We may take this occasion to say a word upon the great German fault—excess. No nation in the world contains so many adepts in the art of carrying the thing too far. Their very language is an instance. A friend of ours maintains that it has never been done, as follows: 1. Too many volumes in the language. 2. Too many sentences in a volume. 3. Too many words in a sentence. 4. Too many syllables in a word. 5. Too many letters in a syllable. 6. Too many strokes in a letter. 7. Too much black in a stroke.

WELL PUMHARD.—Graham D. Baker was tried at Cumberland Superior Court last week for distilling grain into whisky. He was convicted and fined \$5,000, and sentenced to 60 days' imprisonment.

The New Scheme of Finance.

The following communication, from the Secretary of the Treasury, was laid before the Senate on Monday of last week, and referred to the Finance Committee:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,  
RECEIVED, May 20, 1864.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, President pro tem., Senate:

Sir:—Since the date of my last report on the 21st instant, nearly three weeks have elapsed. During that period it was intended to make sale, at public auction, at the capital, of part of the six percent, unpayable bonds, with a view to establish a market value which could be made in every commercial point within the Confederacy. Military necessities have prevented the sale, and will still prevent the experiment.

The aid which the Treasury would derive from that source is, therefore, delayed for at least a month, and for the expenditure of that period I request notes, or some other substitute, becomes necessary.

The means provided by Congress for supplying the wants of the Government at this time consist of—first, the limited new issue of Treasury notes; second, of the sales of the six percent, bonds; and third, of certificates of indebtedness.

In my report of the 21st instant, I have said that the whole amount derived from taxes during the present year will afford no aid in paying the current expenditures of the Government.

This regard is an imperfect feature of the tax bill, and have recommended that it be remedied by additional taxes.

The collection of these taxes cannot take place in time to meet the emergency, and resort must be had to one of the other resources.

In the same report I have set forth the reasons why an increased issue of Treasury notes would be injurious, and if these reasons are deemed adequate to justify the conclusion, it follows that resort must be had to the third means of supply, namely: certificates of indebtedness.

The great leading want of the Government to be supplied at home, are cotton, subsistence and transportation.

If measures can be adopted which will enable these wants to be supplied wholly or in part through certificates of indebtedness, great relief will be obtained.

The rail road companies have generally exhibited so much parsimony that it is highly probable they will readily accept certificates in part payment of transportation.

Other great wants are supplied by the manufacturers, farmers and planters, who manufacture the clothing and produce the subsistence stores of the country.

If these parties could be induced to accept certificates for such articles as are the subjects of purchase or importation, the scheme would be complete.

It seems to me that by resorting to a specie basis, for all purchases and imports, they could be made in more acceptable to both the Government and owner.

The article of specie which I have in mind is silver.

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